

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Jefferson Davis and the Evidence Against Him.

THE STATEMENT OF THE DIRECT TAX LEVY.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

A Passage-at-Arms Between Senators Conness and McDougall.

ELEGANT SENATORIAL COURTESIES.

RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

An Important and Busy Day in the House.

Liquors in the Capitol—A Conference Ordered.

The Eight-Hour Question Considered but not Settled.

A SEASON OF PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

THE ARMY BILL DISCUSSED AND AMENDED.

The Hon. John Rogers Considers Himself Abused.

News, Bridges and Intersol Execute a Pas de Deux.

The Municipal Contest in Peoria, Ill., and Other Issues.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 16, 1866.

TESTIMONY ABOUT RECONSTRUCTION.

The most important testimony, and the most damaging to the South yet brought out, is that of Mr. Stephens. He was on the stand for two days, and took the utmost deliberation in all his answers. As he is probably the ablest man in the South, and on account of the prominent position he has held for several years, his opinions are entitled to more than ordinary weight. The testimony has been sent out in full, but there is one matter not generally known which should be widely circulated. For some days Clement L. Vallandigham has been here, and quartered with Mr. Stephens, at his private boarding-house. Among the most frequent visitors there have been Daniel W. Voorhees, Harris, Sanborn, and all the most notoriously disloyal men of this vicinity, and the leading Copperheads of the country. Such have been his associates and his counselors. While he was on the stand, Gov. Boutwell was especially anxious to ascertain from him what the South would be willing to do upon the question of changing the basis of representation, now that the slaves were freedmen and citizens. Mr. Stephens was clear in the belief that the South had done all they intended to do to regain political power; that they would not ratify any Constitutional amendments of any kind as a condition of restoration, because they could not be heard in their discussion and have a vote upon their adoption in Congress. To a question of Gov. Boutwell's, as to what they would be willing to vote for if admitted before any amendments were adopted, he replied:

"When they abandoned their attempt at Secession they supposed they were thus entitled to representation, and that they would be recognized as members of the Union; but my opinion is that they would not, and that their members on the floor of Congress would not vote for such an amendment."

It is customary to allow witnesses to take their evidence when written out by the stenographer and look over it to correct any errors that may have crept in, or to add any little matters forgotten at the time. Mr. Stephens was furnished with his evidence, and took it to his rooms, where a council of his friends was held. What was resolved upon is evident from the fact that his whole evidence has been gone over, and at least 20 alterations were made, in many instances moderating his answers down to conceal what his friends considered would damage their cause and interfere with their programme. The answer above quoted, in which he stated that if he and his colleagues were admitted they would vote down this proposition to amend the Constitution, was stricken out entire, and the following inserted in its place:

"But they feel that they are constitutionally entitled to be heard by their Senators and Members in Congress upon this, or any other proposed amendment. I do not, therefore, think that they would ratify this amendment as a condition precedent to being admitted to representation in Congress."

JEFF. DAVIS & CO.

The House Judiciary Committee on Saturday had Judge Advocate Holt before them, who testified at length upon the case of Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay, their complicity with the assassination conspiracy, and what steps have been taken to bring them to justice; he also furnished the Committee with considerable documentary evidence so important that they immediately placed an injunction of secrecy upon it, and to-night several members pronounced it sufficient to convict and hang both of them.

SENATOR YERGENSEN.

is very unwell and not able to be in his seat.

MR. STANBURY.

Henry G. Stanbury, who was today nominated for Supreme Judge, is a native of New-York, but moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where he studied and practiced law for many years. He then went to Cincinnati, and having lived there for some years, went to Newport, Kentucky, to reside, where he practiced law in Ohio. He was originally an old Whig, and voted for Buchanan. But in 1860, being a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, he voted for him, and has since been in close and intimate relations with the President, and rumor says he wrote the late veto of the Civil Rights bill, or, at least, prepared the legal part of it. He is about sixty years of age, and is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the country. It is against his prospects for confirmation that he is in Ohio, which State has already one Judge and the Chief Justice. There is a considerable diversity of opinion as to his confirmation. Nothing will probably be done for some days, as the House has passed a bill, which is now in the Senate, reorganizing the Court, and which only provides for eight Judges beside the Chief Justice. This bill is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and should it be passed, no confirmation will be needed.

SENATORIAL EPISODES.

Senator McDougall was so grossly intoxicated to-day as not to be responsible for his conduct; but his assault upon Mr. Conness—than whom there is no more honest and pure patriot in the country—was very disgraceful. Mr. Conness replied with great vigor, and his exhortation of McDougall was very severe, who, in his attempt to reply, commenced a strain of blasphemy and billingsgate in which he was stopped by the presiding officer, who ordered him to take his seat. It generally is considered here that if Senators have no respect for themselves, they should have sufficient for the country to expel a member.

who has not come to the Senate Chamber in several years except in a state of intoxication, rendering him unfit to the duties of his office.

SENATOR STEWART'S PROPOSITION.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day heard Senator Stewart on his propositions for reconstruction. They expect to report some amendment this week for the action of the House—in all probability Mr. Broomall's amendment.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The nomination of Henry A. Smyth as Collector, to-day, took many by surprise, it being known to but few that he was the fortunate man. His nomination is looked upon with favor by the Senate, and there seems to be no obstacle as yet in the way of confirmation. He has the credit of being above reproach.

COLORADO.

An attempt may be made to-morrow to bring up Colorado for admission in the Senate, but it has poor prospect of success.

PARADE POSTPONED.

The colored parade was postponed to day on account of the rain, but will come off on Thursday next.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House took up this afternoon the Military bill, and only made one material amendment, viz: by adopting Mr. Stevens's amendment to have two colored cavalry regiments. To-morrow the question of the Veteran Reserves comes up. Further delays on the Tax bill indicate that it will not be brought in before the last of the week.

FINANCIAL.

The disbursements and transfers of Treasury Department, last week, amounted to \$4,631,609. Of this sum \$2,384 was disbursed on account of war; \$88,168 on account of the navy; and \$254,906 on account of the Interior Department. The total amount of disbursements and transfers for the quarter ending March 31, was \$32,306,174. Government funds remaining in the vaults of the United States Treasury at the present date are as follows: "United States Legal Tenders," \$8,476,000; small denominations of national bank notes, \$1,912,593; fractional currency of all denominations, \$1,530,427; gold, \$32,547,493; silver, \$2,634; copper and nickel, \$500; Reserve Fund, Temporary Loan, \$15,140,000; Reserve Fund, Special, \$7,000,000; Reserve Fund, surplus issue of U. S. Notes, \$37,932,125; Reserve fund surplus issue Compound Interest Notes, \$31,900,000; Compound Interest Notes in the Redemption Division, \$4,900,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day exceeded \$1,220,803.

The total receipts last week were \$3,259,627.

THE RINDERPEST AT PANAMA.

Intelligence was received to-day at the State Department from the United States Consul at Aspinwall, dated on the 1st inst., that a disease, feared to be Rinderpest, has broken out among the cattle along the line of the Panama Railroad, and that hundreds are dying daily. The disease, although resembling cattle murrain, is more violent in form, and more fatal in effect; which the Consul states induces the belief that it is the genuine European cattle plague.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The National Bank circulation issued last week amounted to \$1,121,780; total amount thus issued, \$296,504,340. The total amount of bonds now held by the United States Treasurer, in trust for circulation of National Banks and for deposits in designated Government depositories, is \$355,389,000.

CONCERNING MR. HAYS.

The friends of Harry J. Hays of New-Orleans, who has just been nominated for Sheriff of the city, have for some time past been endeavoring to obtain his pardon by the President. The President fails to discover the propriety of pardoning Hays, who was one of the prime movers in the scheme of Rebellion, and who, as a Brigadier General, served from its opening, to its close, in the Confederate Army. Ex-Gen. Hays is consequently in a bad fix, and if elected, will not be allowed to assume the duties of his office.

DENIAL FROM EX-GOV. TOD.

Ex-Gov. Tod of Ohio, authorizes his friends to say that the use of his name as one of the Vice-Presidents of the so-called "Johnson National Union Club," is without his authority or consent. Gov. Tod has no sympathy with any similar organization, and having always been somewhat careful in the selection of his associates, does not at this late date propose to affiliate with the class of men composing the organization referred to.

MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD.

The stockholders of the Manassas Gap Railroad, who have recently been holding a meeting at Alexandria, adjourned yesterday. They determined to borrow \$1,250,000, and to accept the new charter, to invite the cooperation of the Valley, the Winchester, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies in the construction of a road from Winchester to Strasburg, and to repair thoroughly their road from Strasburg to Alexandria, even if, in order to get the necessary funds, they had to sell out to the Baltimore Company their road and its franchises between Strasburg and Harrisburg.

THE DIRECT TAX.

The following statement exhibits the amount of direct tax levied in compliance with the Act of Congress, August 5, 1861, on the States below enumerated, together with the actual amount received up to date and the amount still unpaid:

Direct tax levied on Virginia.....	\$796,918 06
Direct tax paid up to date.....	32,856 43
Amount remaining unpaid.....	\$803,257 62
Direct tax levied on North Carolina.....	\$489,735 47
Direct tax paid up to date.....	24,053 62
Amount remaining unpaid.....	\$465,681 85
Direct tax levied on Tennessee.....	\$500,073 30
Direct tax paid up to date.....	280,000 00
Amount remaining unpaid.....	\$220,073 30
Direct tax levied on Arkansas.....	\$222,603 70
Direct tax paid up to date.....	53,395 32
Amount remaining unpaid.....	\$169,208 38

To the Associated Press.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S RECENT DECISION.

Judge Underwood, Judge of the United States District Court for Virginia, has published a card to correct a perverted report of one of his recent opinions in a habeas corpus case.

Judge Underwood says: "In that opinion I did not express a doubt of the legality of the late peace proclamation, nor was its legality called in question by any one connected with the case, nor did I express the opinion that the writ of habeas corpus could not be executed in one State while it was not suppressed in another, but the very contrary opinion."

My opinion simply was that the late peace proclamation did not revoke the legality of the proclamation of President Lincoln, suspending, in certain cases, the writ in the States lately in insurrection, and stated that the peace proclamation did not include Texas, and that it had not been intended to have so broad and general an application as the petitioner supposed, and therefore it refused to grant his prayer."

XXXIXth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, April 16, 1866.

NATIONAL ASYLUM.

Mr. WILSON reported, without amendment, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a joint resolution appointing Managers for a National Asylum for disabled volunteers.

ARIZONA GOLD OFFICES.

Mr. RAMSEY (Minn.) presented a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, for the establishment of offices for the melting, assaying and stamping of gold and silver at Ashcroft and Tucson, in Arizona; Austin, in Nevada; at Santa Fe, in New-Mexico; at Great Salt Lake City, in Utah; at Horse City, in Idaho; at Virginia City, in Montana, and at Duluth, in Minnesota. The remaining provisions of the bill are similar to the bill introduced to establish the New-York Assay Office. By the sixth section the option is given to miners to receive the bullion in bars or ingots, less two per cent. for assay and transportation, or in gold and silver coins, to be received gold notes or certificates payable at the mints in San Francisco or Philadelphia, and which shall also be receivable in payment of all debts due to the United States.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BROWN introduced a resolution authorizing the

appointment of a Commission to consist of three officers of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, to report next Session upon the best plans and proper places for bridging the Mississippi river with least impediment to navigation, and appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the Commission. The bill was read twice, and the necessity of securing greater safety and economy of railroad transit across the river, and at the same time of protecting navigation from all obstruction especially with the prevalent mode of towing barges by teams, which requires a much wider channel-way than formerly.

THE MILITARY.

Mr. WILSON reported from the Military Committee, without amendment, a bill to provide for the national defense by the establishment of a militia force, and active volunteer militia force in the United States. The bill has been published in the Senate report heretofore.

BARLEY.

Mr. HOWARD presented a memorial from Detroit manufacturers, asking a reduction of the duty on imported barley. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A NEW-YORK BILL.

Mr. COWAN presented the concurrent resolution of the New-York Legislature, asking Congress to appropriate money for clothing furnished to soldiers in the War of 1812.

THANKS TO GEN. HANCOCK.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the resolution of thanks to Gen. Hancock.

MR. STUART offered a joint resolution for the discontinuance of the branch mint at New-Orleans, and the appropriation of its machinery to and in the completion of a branch mint in Nevada. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE ARMY REGISTER.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire whether the full army register has been compiled in accordance with the act of March 7, 1865, what its cost would be, etc. Adopted.

WOOLEN GOODS IN GERMANY.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented the petition of the Oregon City Manufacturing Company, setting forth that they are engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and are compelled to pay a tax, first on the raw material and then on the manufactured article. They ask a modification of the Internal Revenue law, that shall ask them to pay but one tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A RAILROAD ORDER.

Mr. HOWE called up the Senate bill to rescind the order of the President designating the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad a branch of the Pacific Railroad.

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Mr. GRIMES offered a substitute for Mr. Howard's bill requiring the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad to construct their Pacific branch upon the best and most desirable route, and to call for the future approval of the President of the United States.

In the course of the debate, Mr. McDougall charged Mr. Conness with having a personal interest in the matter, and that he directed the bill to be introduced by his own interest, and not with a regard for the public good.

Mr. CONNESS responded in an excited manner that Mr. McDougall was not in a condition to know what he was saying. He was constantly in such a state that he was a danger to the country.

Mr. McDougall—I rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of pronouncing the assertion of the Senator a falsehood. I call him to order!

MR. CONNESS.—Mr. President, I ask to be protected in debate.

THE PRESIDENT pro tem.—The Chair will endeavor at all times to protect Senators in debate.

Mr. McDougall.—Mr. President, I desire to state a point of order. My colleague has made a statement proper to me, which is false in point of fact. I submit that he, having made an assertion which is untrue, it is strictly parliamentary for me to pronounce that assertion a falsehood, and to call the Senator to order.

MR. CONNESS.—Mr. President, I respectfully submit that the Senator cannot be allowed to proceed; he is entering into an argument.

Mr. McDougall.—I am stating my point of order.

Mr. CONNESS.—I am unable to perceive that the Senator had made any point of order.

Mr. McDougall—I repeat that my colleague has uttered a falsehood; that the term which I apply to his remarks is strictly parliamentary; and that I desire to state a point of order. My colleague has made a statement proper to me, which is false in point of fact. I submit that he, having made an assertion which is untrue, it is strictly parliamentary for me to pronounce that assertion a falsehood, and to call the Senator to order.

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is provided for the parties building the same kind of vessels built by them.

Mr. NIXE moved to strike out 12 per cent and insert 15 per cent. in Mr. Grimes's amendment.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the consideration of the above was postponed until to-morrow.

RABBIT CORPUS.

The bill in relation to the labors corpus was taken up, but without taking action.

The bill of Mr. Wilson went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPRESENTATION.

The first business in order being the call of States for bills and joint resolutions.

Mr. HILL (Ind.) introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the appropriation of the money of the House, and the number of members in the several States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. JENCKES (R. I.) introduced a bill providing for the election of members to Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

CLAIMS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. WADE (N. Y.) introduced a bill authorizing payment to the State of New-York of \$877,000, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. KEITHAM presented the concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New-York in regard to the adjudicated claims of the militia of that State who served in the war of 1812.

RECORD OF DEEDS.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) introduced a bill authorizing non-residents to have deeds recorded in the office of the Clerk of the United States District court at Washington, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Mr. PAINE (Wis.) introduced a bill to provide for the transportation of goods from the Falls of Niagara, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads.

MINNESOTA LANDS.

Mr. DONNELLY (Minn.) introduced a bill making a grant of land to the State of Minnesota, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NEBRASKA PENITENTIARY.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Nebraska, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

STEVENS GENERAL IN NEBRASKA.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill to remove the office of Surveyor General of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin to Portsmouth, Nebraska, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. HAYES introduced a joint resolution to authorize the distribution of a portion of the surplus copies of the American State papers in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior.

LIBRARY PRIVILEGES.

Mr. HAYES also introduced a joint resolution extending the privilege of the library of Congress to certain officers of the United States including the General-in-Chief, Heads of Bureaus, &c.

Mr. HAYES introduced a joint resolution to authorize the distribution of a portion of the surplus copies of the American State papers in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior.

BOUNTY PENSION COLLECTORS.

The call of States for bills having been concluded, the next business in order during the morning hour, was the call of States for resolutions.

Mr. HAYES offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment by imprisonment and fine of any soldier who, by neglect or dereliction of duty, causes the loss of a pension, &c., shall collect and convert